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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NOVEMBER 30, 1933

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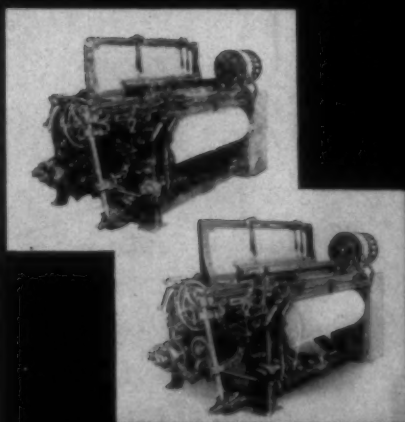
They Were Boys Together

One Followed
the Old Philosophy

To Live Carelessly
and Call the Doctor
When Sick Unto Death

His Chum Followed
the New Philosophy

To So Eat and Live
As to Keep Physically Fit
and Banish Old Age



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and Decrepit and Unprofitable
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—N*. 13

NOVEMBER 30, 1933

Cotton Processing Tax Puts Great Burden On Mills

SPEAKING at the meeting of the Print Cloth Group in Greenville last Thursday, T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, presented the following arguments relative to the handicaps which the processing tax on cotton is putting on the cotton manufacturers.

I can say with a great deal of pride that there is no American industry more seriously interested in aiding the President in his efforts toward recovery, than the textile industry. The clearest evidence of that fact is found in



T. M. MARCHANT

the cotton textile code, which was voluntarily offered as the first of all industrial codes. As further evidence of the patriotic attitude of the cotton textile industry, I would state that we voluntarily increased wages, reduced hours of labor, eliminated the working of minors under 16, and in general have attempted at every point to co-operate with the administration in its worthy effort at recovery.

This statement is made to offset the erroneous impression intended to be conveyed in recent news releases from Washington, which attempted to place on our shoulders, the onus of profiteering, greed, and selfishness; releases which would have the public believe that for purely selfish reasons, we would use the processing tax for profiteering, or that we are the selfish prosecutors in an effort to have similar taxes loaded on competitive materials.

TAX DIFFICULTIES

The truth of the matter is that any pyramiding of the processing tax which may have occurred, has been the natural result of steps other than initial manufacturing; for cotton manufacturers have not made a profit on the processing tax of 4.2 per cent on raw cotton, and in fact have found it impossible in most cases even to pass the tax on in its entirety. The increase in production of cotton goods was not due to a selfish effort on the part of mills to "jump the gun," but was a perfectly legitimate and natural reaction resulting from a perfectly normal demand for cotton goods at the time. Records show that stocks on hand in June and July were at a low ebb. A demand developed, which might have been the result of the anticipation of the tax by the dealer and consumer,

but it was a natural demand, and mills naturally complied. The responsibility for a compensating tax on competing materials is one which rests squarely upon the shoulders of the Department of Agriculture, and not upon the cotton manufacturers. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, intended for the solution of farmer problems, presupposed that the Secretary of Agriculture, if he finds the processing tax works a hardship upon the farmer's best customer, and thus places him in a difficult competitive position; will ascertain the extent of that injury and cause a compensating tax to be affixed on such commodities as have an undue advantage. To do so would be to protect the farmer's prime interest. The responsibility for a compensating tax, according to the law, belongs solely to the Secretary of Agriculture, as specifically provided in the law as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain from time to time whether the payment of the processing tax upon any basic agricultural commodity is causing or will cause to the processors thereof disadvantages in competition from competing commodities by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds, after investigation and due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that such disadvantages in competition exist, he shall proclaim such finding. The Secretary shall specify in this proclamation the competing commodity and the compensating rate of tax on the processing thereof necessary to prevent such disadvantages in competition"

These defensive statements are necessary as a background for the following:

When the cotton textile code went into operation, cotton manufacturing costs were greatly increased. In the face of a sluggish market, a weakened buying power, and delay in application of other codes, this increased cost represented a genuine problem for the cotton manufacturer. Could he successfully pass this increased cost on to an unwilling consumer? It was doubtful.

Then came the processing tax on August 1st. As if the manufacturer's costs were not already too high for a reluctant public to absorb; the processing tax was added at the rate of 4.2 per pound, causing an increased cost which with some mills amounted to more than their total pay-rolls, and ten times as much as their ordinary taxes.

The manufacturers were faced with the problem of forcing this enormous cost, through a series of unwilling, finishing and merchandising steps, to the ultimate consumer. The consumer resisted more than all the rest. Yet the responsibility for the payment and passing of this

tax was loaded on the cotton manufacturer, who received absolutely no benefit therefrom.

EFFECT OF PROCESSING TAX

Incidentally, a very unfortunate sidelight on this subject is found in the fact that the per pound basis of the tax caused an unequal distribution of the load. Coarse goods such as denims, with a much heavier cotton content, are forced to carry a much larger processing tax in ratio to the price of the goods than are the finer and fancy goods. Denims are bought more heavily by the working and farming element. Coarser cotton goods are made into garments which more nearly approximate necessities. Thus the processing tax penalizes the poor man, the worker, the farmer, and applies more heavily to the coarser goods, the necessities, than it does to fine goods and luxuries. In this respect the processing tax has an effect which is directly opposite to its intended result.

A burdensome tax like the processing tax, could have only one effect upon the consumption of cotton and goods. After its application, there immediately followed a stagnation of trade, a cessation of consumer buying; a subsequent reduction in demand for cotton goods; the closing down of many cotton mills; and strange enough a reduction in consumption of raw cotton by the mills. It was a case of "killing the goose which laid the golden egg." The cotton farmer's one big customer found himself handicapped, and stopped buying. Consequently the very effect which the Department of Agriculture sought in the processing tax to avoid, actually took place. Senator Ed Smith, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, recently stated:

"I am conscious of the fact that the price of cotton was rising very satisfactorily until the announcement was made that the processing tax would be applied. The market immediately reacted, naturally reacted. Cotton was around 11 to 11½ cents per pound, and it is now back to about eight cents. It has been varying between 8 and 9½ cents to the man on the farm, and that entire loss has fallen on the 45 per cent domestically consumed; and that is what we have got to take into consideration when we are talking about this processing tax."

Facing this enigma, one would expect the Department of Agriculture, which is supposed to be interested in the cotton farmer's welfare, to take immediate steps to offset the uncertainty which caused such a stagnation in trade in cotton goods. But they did not.

SHOULD TAX COMPETING FIBERS

Immediately following the application of the processing tax on cotton goods, competitive products such as rayon, silk, linen, hemp, sisal, jute, paper, and other similar products entered into a period of feverish expansion of trade such as they had seldom before experienced. Unhampered with a processing tax, they at last faced their "heyday," and well did they take advantage of their opportunities. Tremendous expansions were experienced by such competitive products at the expense of cotton products. In some instances competitive products practically eliminated cotton products from the field. And still, though the processing tax has been in force now over three months, we are faced with the unbelievable fact that the Department of Agriculture, clothed with ample authority, has as yet affixed no compensating or protecting tax on competitive materials, although three hearings on competitive fibers have been held.

With cotton products, price is usually the most important competitive element. The damaging effect of this most embarrassing position in which manufacturers of cotton products are placed is most serious. Unless the department acts quickly, they will have permitted an

injury to the cotton textile industry which in many instances will be irreparable.

Evidences of the injurious effect of this lethargy on the part of the Department of Agriculture are found in the following facts and figures:

Wrapping Paper

In August, 1933, the mills making wrapping paper were operating a little over 100 per cent capacity. In August, 1932, they were running at about 66 per cent capacity.

Burlap

Burlap exported during three months, July, August and September, was 55 per cent greater than for the same three months in 1932. For the month of August alone in 1933, there were 50,000,000 yards of burlap exported, compared with 30,000,000 yards in August, 1932.

A prominent Southern manufacturer reported recently:

"For 18 months prior to August 1, 1933, we used 722,500 yards of cotton osnaburgs to cover our own rolls of goods shipped to our customers. Some was manufactured by one of our own mills which is well equipped to manufacture osnaburgs. On August 30th we stopped that manufacture of osnaburgs and bought 300,000 yards of jute burlap. We used the cotton burlap 18 months because we could manufacture it as cheap, or cheaper, than we could buy jute. We decided, August 3rd, to stop the manufacture of cotton osnaburgs because we could not manufacture it with the processing tax, near as cheap as we could buy burlap."

Burlap Bags

A representative of the corn refining industry recently said:

"One company purchased on September 6th burlap bags at an average of \$101.62½ per thousand, as against the cotton bags at \$165, penalizing the purchaser of cotton bags to the extent of 63 1-3 per cent.

"It is a question as to how long this industry can continue buying cotton bags at such a price differential, running from \$20 to \$65 a thousand. Unless the Government applies the countervailing tax to the competing commodities, the cotton industry, through the processing tax, will be injured by diverting business to its competitors."

Paper Towels

A well known towel supply company reported:

"The Linen Supply Company and the Steiner Sales Corporation combined lost in the U. S. 14 accounts to paper towels in June, 15 in August and 25 in September, when we began to feel the processing tax; while in British Columbia, where we were on an equal basis with paper, not one single account was lost to paper. The lost accounts in the U. S. run from \$24 to \$10,000 a month."

Paper Bags

A well known Southern cotton manufacturer testified:

"The company with which I am connected is considered a large factor in the cotton bag field. Since the announcement of the processing tax on cotton, we have been forced to curtail our production of cloth used specifically for bag purposes and where possible, seek other styles on which to operate our excess looms.

"To give specific percentages, in the case of 24-pound goods our production is now only 56 per cent of what it was up until two months ago; on 48-pound goods, it is only 75 per cent. In spite of this curtailment we have been unable to sell enough of our present production, and these goods are piling up in our warehouses."

Twine

A news dispatch from Washington under date of Octo-

ber 16th showed the damaging effect of the processing tax in the twine field. It reads as follows:

"Five bids were received by the Postoffice Department today for 600,000 pounds of cotton twine.

"Four of the bids were on cotton twine as called for, while the fifth, that of the Ludlow Sales Corporation of Ludlow, Mass., was for 14.5 cents per pound on jute.

"The others were: Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Falls, N. C., 20.2 and 20 cents a pound on two samples; Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, 24 cents; Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., 22.5 cents, and Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale, Ga., 24.4 cents."

Rayon

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, under date of October 12, 1933, carried the following dispatch:

"The tax of more than four cents on cotton—which the mills have to pay—not only takes money away from the cotton manufacturer in huge sums, but it has a tendency to throw the business to rayons and other fibres. One Southern cotton manufacturer—he used to be a cotton manufacturer—is now using at the rate of 1,000,000 pounds of rayon a month. This is equivalent in poundage to 2,000 bales of cotton per month, but in yardage of woven fabrics to perhaps 10,000 bales of cotton per month, totalling on that basis a cotton displacement by rayon of perhaps 120,000 bales per annum in just one single organization. Against a 12,000,000-bale crop, 120,000 bales isn't so imposing, but this is only one cotton manufacturer.

"Another cotton mill in New England that has shifted through the past several years onto rayon entirely is using 500,000 pounds a month; another one close to half a million pounds, and a third one with 3,000 looms on rayon lining fabrics is increasing the loomage regularly and using close to 500,000 pounds a month. And a mill in Connecticut that used to spin 12,000 bales of cotton is down to 2,000 bales. Rayon, to the equivalent of 10,000 cotton bales, is used instead. Here are only five mills totalling close to 3,500,000 pounds of rayon per month that formerly used cotton equivalent to 7,000 bales of cotton per month actually thrown out, with the cotton tax tending always to further limit cotton consumption and increase rayon consumption. Not only will the manufacturer object to it, but perhaps the cotton growers one of these days will make up their minds to raise and sell cotton rather than to anticipate four cents a pound bonus from the Government."

Linen

That manufacturers of competitive materials are alert and taking advantage of this favorable situation is reflected in the dispatch of September 24th from Chicago which told of the erection of a million dollar plant there with machines imported from Germany to produce 80 to 160 tons of flax straw daily. The plant will also produce about 30,000 yards of linen, and the same yardage of burlap sacking, etc., daily. The Daily News Record carried a picture of this great plant only a few days ago.

Paper Window Shades

The Western Shade Cloth Company are authority for the statement that the yardage of paper window shades sold in this country in competition with cloth shades has grown since the application of the processing tax to a rate of over 15,000,000 yards per year. This yardage displaces something over two million pounds of cotton.

I could continue to quote numerous instances to show the damaging effect of the lack of consideration for the cotton farmer's best customer, but it is surely unnecessary.

Need I say more than to quote you the figures covering consumption of cotton for the past several months. These figures show exactly where the processing tax and lack of a compensating tax are leading us.

The processing tax was applied August 1, 1933. Prior to its application the consumption of cotton for July, 1933, was 600,000 bales. Immediately following its application, consumption dropped to 588,000 bales for August; for September consumption dropped to 489,000 bales. Where we are headed with this tendency, no one knows. It is safe to predict, however, that a continuation of his devastating policy will close many of our cotton mills, destroy many of our once established markets for cotton goods, and reduce the consumption of cotton goods to levels heretofore unknown.

If the effect of the tax is devastating in this country, it is easy to imagine its effect upon the exports of cotton goods. Already at a competitive disadvantage, because of high manufacturing costs before the processing tax was applied, its adoption practically kills all possibility of our foreign trade. With such a heavy load as 4.2 per pound of raw materials added, we have no chance whatever to sell cotton goods in the world market.

DROP IN EXPORTS

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has released statistics which show that our exports of textile products have dropped approximately half in an incredibly short time. Our exports of unbleached sheetings 40 inches and under, in June, were five and one-half million square yards, in August they had dropped to two and one-half million square yards. Denim exports in June were 902,000 square yards, while in August they had dropped to 474,000 square yards. Chambrays dropped from 1,470,000 in June to 668,000 square yards in August.

The aggressive competitor for the trade formerly given America is Japan, although Great Britain is said to be assured of "happy days" because of the expansion of her exports. American interests commonly sold Cuba \$3,500,000 worth of piece goods annually. But Japan in three months sold Cuba one million dollars worth of piece goods. Should this continue it will nullify all American sales there. This same situation exists in the Philippine Islands. While American goods enter those islands tariff free, the Japanese can manufacture them, pay the tariff, and yet offer them for sale at a lower price than the American-made goods.

To the Central American countries Japan has sent her merchandise, Venezuela, Honduras and Colombia are now markets for the goods of Japan, and America is losing this trade, which she has a right to expect to at least share with Japan.

American textile exports have averaged about seven per cent of the output of the industry, or 500,000,000 square yards per year, amounting to over \$100,000,000 per year. Our export trade alone has furnished employment to 35,000 men and women and utilized more than 1,000,000 spindles. This trade is hopelessly lost to the American textile industry.

There is one factor I would particularly bring to your attention at the present time. Fifty-five per cent of our domestic cotton crop is exported, and thus is not subject to the processing tax. Thus over half of our crop is shipped abroad for manufacture into cotton goods by cheap labor, and manufactured at such low costs, minus a processing tax, that it is shipped back into the United States and offered at a price below our own costs. This is successfully done in spite of tariff walls.

The U. S. Department of Commerce is responsible for

(Continued on Page 18)

Rayon Interests Argue Against Processing Tax

THE processing tax on cotton has not brought about a shift from cotton to rayon, according to arguments contained in a brief prepared by the National Rayon Weavers' Association, which is protesting against a tax levy on rayon.

This new brief is supplemental to the statements made at the public hearings held November 9th and 10th in Washington and to the association's brief of July 31st. It is signed by Charles Whitney Dall, secretary and treasurer of the association. The brief follows:

"Under Section 15(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act no compensatory tax may be imposed on rayon, unless it is proven that the processing of rayon which it is proposed to tax is in competition with cotton; that an excessive shift from cotton to rayon has or will take place in such processing; that the cause of such shift is the cotton processing tax.

(a) *The meaning of "competition" under the act:*

"It is important to ascertain what constitutes competition between commodities within the meaning of the statute. Although there may be competition between cotton and rayon on (a) a style basis, (b) a use basis, (c) a price basis, (c) a price basis, it is only competition on a price basis which falls within the statute. The compensatory tax may be used only to prevent a shift in consumption caused by a disturbance of the price differential

or equilibrium or price competition between cotton and rayon. In those fields in which, in spite of the processing tax, cotton continues as a successful competitor with rayon because of advantages of style or utility of cotton, no tax upon rayon is warranted under the act. Conversely, in those fields in which cotton cannot compete with rayon because of style or utility advantages of rayon, then no matter how small the differential in price may be between cotton and rayon no tax upon rayon is warranted, since there is no competition in such fields.

"The only instance when cotton successfully competes with rayon, although rayon has a competitive advantage upon a style or utility basis, is when the price disparity in favor of cotton is sufficient to outweigh the style or utility advantage of rayon. The imposition of a compensatory tax upon rayon would not, however, affect this competitive advantage of cotton, unless the price disparity between cotton and rayon, prior to the imposition of the cotton processing tax, was so slight that upon the imposition of said tax this price disparity no longer existed. A shift of consumption due to competition within the meaning of the section can exist, therefore, only in those cases where, without the imposition of a compensatory tax on rayon, cotton has, by reason of the cotton processing tax, lost its price advantage. It is only in

(Continued on Page 8)

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Meeting of Southeastern Cottons

BY DAVID CLARK

HOWARD COFFIN, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., has the right idea. He believes that acquaintanceship and friendship are potent factors in securing co-operation and twice each year the executives and superintendents of all the mills represented by Southeastern Cottons, Inc., meet at some place for two or three days.

This fall he picked the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island Beach, Ga., and the dates were November 24th, 25th and 26th.

I was fortunate enough to be invited by Mr. Coffin to attend, as his guest, and I left Charlotte on the S. A. L. Railway at 7:15 Thursday night, November 23rd. At Wadesboro, I was joined by I. B. Covington, vice-president and superintendent of the Wade Manufacturing Company. At Hamlet, N. C., while waiting for the train going South we were joined by W. B. Cole, president of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and his son, Robt. L. Cole, who is treasurer of the same mill. Miss Elizabeth Cole also accompanied them.

We reached Thalman Junction, Ga., about 6:30 a. m. the next morning and found that quite a number of mill men were on the train. Some had come through from New York while others had boarded the train during the night. I had expected my brother, John W. Clark, president of the Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., but he had found, at the last moment, that business matters made it necessary for him to cancel his reservation.

A bus from the Cloister Hotel was waiting for us and

we drove about thirty miles to Sea Island Beach, passing en route through a portion of Brunswick, Ga., and reached the hotel in time for breakfast.

The Cloister Hotel is beautifully located and is very popular both as a summer and a winter resort. In the summer it is popular with people from Georgia and other Southern States, while during the winter it is well patronized by Northern people, and always has a large number of guests from Canada. Many people prefer the climate of Sea Island Beach to that of Florida because it is not quite as warm.

The Cloister Hotel is under very efficient management and the food is excellent; in fact, it would be difficult to find a more attractive and restful place to spend a vacation.

Bill Cole and most of the mill men decided to play golf but a few went fishing. I accepted an invitation, of another guest, Julian Price, president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, of Greensboro, N. C., to take a ride and we were accompanied by C. W. Causey, manager of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, and I. B. Covington.

After inspecting an old fort which was built by early settlers for protection against Spaniards and also the home place of General Oglethorpe, the founder of the State of Georgia, I induced Mr. Price to drive over the causeway to St. Simons Island, where I was in camp, for a short while, during the Spanish-American War.

(Continued on Page 10)

Southeastern Cottons and Guests at Cabin Bluff Lodge



Left to Right, Bottom Row—Mrs. Geo. S. Harris, W. B. Cole, Mrs. Frank Whitman, Mrs. Donald Comer, Mrs. John Porter, Mrs. J. M. Bruner, Mrs. I. F. Craven, Miss Elizabeth Cole, Miss Charlotte Lee, I. B. Covington, J. D. Compton. Left to Right, Second Row—Norman Boren, Billy Entwistle, Mrs. Comer Jennings, Miss Dora Comer, Mrs. Hugh Comer, Mrs. Pearl Bowron, Howard Coffin, Mrs. J. C. Self, Mrs. R. E. Reeves, Mrs. Elroy Curtis, Mrs. J. C. Watkins, Mrs. J. C. Craven, Mrs. Norman Boren, Mrs. Wm. H. Entwistle, Mrs. J. A. Chapman, Jr., I. F. Craven, J. C. Watkins.

Left to Right, Third Row—Wm. H. Entwistle, Ralph Price, David Clark, J. C. Self, C. W. Causey, Geo. S. Harris, J. A. Chapman, Sr., Stanley Converse, J. A. Chapman, Jr., Comer Jennings, Hugh Comer, Robt. Cole, Ben Tichenor, Comer Jennings, Hugh Comer, Robt. Cole, Henry Tichenor, J. A. Chapman, Sr., Stanley Converse, J. A. Chapman, Jr., John Matheson, Clyde McCarthy, Frank Whitman.

Photos by J. T. De Groot

Rayon Interests Argue Against Processing Tax

(Continued from Page 6)

such fields, if any, where the price differential between cotton and rayon is so small that the processing tax on cotton creates an excessive shifting of consumption to rayon that competition within the meaning of the act exists.

"It is, therefore, apparent that in those cases in which there is a large disparity in price in favor of the more useful or more stylish fiber that such fiber will be used, irrespective of any processing tax. It is only when this disparity in price has been not only removed but has shifted in favor of the less stylish and less useful fiber that this fiber may be said to be in competition with the other.

"It is, therefore, submitted that in those cases where rayon is the more useful or more stylish fiber no compensatory tax upon rayon is warranted unless the price differential between cotton and rayon is so small, by reason of the tax on cotton, that a compensatory tax within the amount limited by Section 15(d) shall create a price disparity between cotton and rayon which will enable cotton upon a price basis to overcome the adverse style and use advantage of rayon. In this instance alone would the compensatory tax on rayon prevent such an excessive shift of consumption from cotton to rayon.

(b) The Meaning of "Excessive Shifts."

"The act provides that the shift must be excessive before this extraordinary tax on one commodity for the benefit of another may be imposed. The Cotton-Textile Institute at p. 5 of its brief by legalistic legerdemain attempts to strike out the word "excessive" out of the law. From a reading of Section 15(d) it is obvious that a certain shift in consumption due to the processing tax was contemplated.

"If it were meant to prevent by means of compensatory taxes any shift whatsoever, the word 'excessive' would not have been included in the statute. The insertion of the word 'excessive' makes it apparent that what is meant is a shift in excess of the normal shifts which have occurred in the past, and of a certain degree of shift contemplated to be due to the processing tax itself and that such shift must be substantial as compared with the total production of cotton.

(c) The Meaning of "Will Exist."

"The period of almost four months since August 1st, when the cotton processing tax went into effect, is sufficient, we believe, to show whether any excessive shift is caused by the tax. If no excessive shift has taken place during this period due to the cotton processing tax, it cannot be assumed, without convincing evidence, that such a shift will take place.

"The Cotton Institute in its brief (p. 2) talks of shifts which 'may result' and also argues at p. 7 'it is possible that there may be a shift.' The act does not permit the imposition of a tax on rayon based on the mere speculative possibility of a shift. The act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture be convinced by evidence that a shift is bound to exist. Congress has used the words, 'will exist' and 'will cause.' That an excessive shift will be caused is the statutory requirement, in so far as the statute deals with future events.

(d) *A compensating tax may be imposed only on the processing of such portions of other fibers as compete with cotton.*

"The act does not require the imposition of a tax on all

the processing of products of another fiber, if only a part of its products compete with cotton. The appropriate language reads: The Secretary shall specify in his proclamation the competing commodity and the compensation rate of tax on the processing thereof necessary to prevent such advantages in competition.

"The department has apparently followed this construction of the act, as the order of procedure for the hearing on November 9, 1933, with reference to processing taxes on commodities in competition with cotton provides: The testimony and evidence relating to any given commodity or its products shall be given and (or) presented as follows: If there are any interested parties who claim, that, for example, commodity X is a competing commodity as to all or as to part of its products, they will be allowed to give testimony as to the necessity of a compensatory tax on commodity X, or upon the processing in certain forms of commodity X * * * and (3) the compensating rate of tax on the processing of commodity X, or upon the processing in certain forms of commodity X, necessary to prevent such disadvantages in competition."

"The Cotton-Textile Institute has similarly interpreted the act. At page 17 of their brief they concede that the compensating tax need not be imposed upon the non-competitive uses of other fibers, saying: 'We have no desire, of course, to urge that a compensating tax be placed on the processing of domestic flax for use in the manufacture of cigarette papers or for other uses not competitive with cotton.'

THE FACTS

"The testimony offered at the hearings by the proponents of a tax on rayon dealt almost exclusively with the hosiery field and does not furnish a sufficient basis for the imposition of a tax on all rayon. Hosiery uses only approximately 10 per cent of the rayon produced. The vast bulk of rayon is used in the manufacture of woven goods. No testimony was offered with respect to any shift in woven goods and no shift has taken place in this field.

"Moreover, only a small part of the 10 per cent of the total rayon production used in hosiery can be claimed to be a shifted use due to the tax. We all know that rayon hosiery was largely manufactured before the imposition of the tax and that the greater part, if not all, of the present use of rayon in hosiery is normal and that the excess consumption, if any, of rayon in hosiery since August 1st is comparatively small. By reason of a contended by contradicted shift of use equivalent to not more, we submit, than 1 per cent of the total rayon consumption, surely the entire rayon production may not lawfully be taxed.

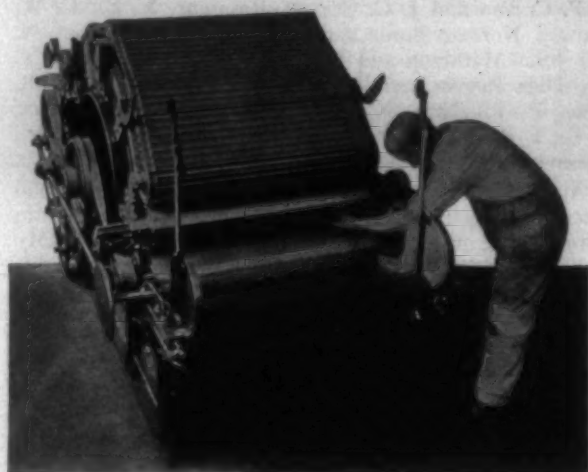
"The primary purpose of the act is to protect the cotton farmer. Can it reasonably be said that a shift which at most involves only one or two million pounds out of the total cotton crop of six or seven billion pounds is an excessive shift necessitating a tax on the whole of the large annual rayon production.

WOULD EXEMPT WEAVING YARNS

"Hosiery is the only field in which the advocates of the tax have offered any evidence that a shift has taken place. Although we believe that no shift in the hosiery trade has been proven, nevertheless if the department should determine that an excessive shift has taken place in the hosiery field, we submit that a tax may lawfully be imposed only on rayon used in the manufacture of hosiery and not on rayon used in woven goods.

(Continued on Page VBQ)

Why waste cotton on which you've PAID THE TAX?



*Cylinder strips waste
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USING 10c cotton (plus 4c tax), a card earns about \$100 per year additional when equipped with a S-L Continuous Stripper. It makes 2% more sliver from a given weight of lap by eliminating cylinder strips and delivering them in the form of sliver. That means a yearly gain per card of \$90, the cash difference between the value of that cotton as sliver and its value as strips. The other \$10 is saved by eliminating the cost of hand stripping.

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Continuous Card Stripper

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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

Meeting of Southeastern Cottons

(Continued from Page 7)

During most of the war, I was a battalion adjutant and located at Lands End, South Carolina, but three of the companies in my regiment were located at St. Simons Island, and when one of the captains was discharged for "conduct unbecoming an officer" I was promoted to captain and sent to take his place at St. Simons.

I had only been back to the island once since I left and there had been so many changes that it was difficult to locate the place where my tent had stood.

After lunch we went about a quarter of a mile and shot skeets (clay pigeons) in order to prepare ourselves for the coming hunt. I made about the worst record of anybody but I offered as an alibi the fact that I was using my duck gun. The best shot was Dick Reeves, of Southeastern Cottons, Inc.

Bill Cole could break all of the skeets thrown toward him but could hit none thrown away from him. He said that if he just had his own gun he could break all of them.

At 4:30 p. m. we left on a small yacht for Cabin Bluff Lodge, located upon Cumberland River, about 15 miles from the Florida line. It was a beautiful trip down the inland waterway and all along the way we saw flocks of wild duck and other water fowl.

It took about two and a half hours to make the trip and we reached the lodge after dark and very hungry.

There were sixteen mill men and guests in the hunting party and later that night young J. C. Self, Jr., came down by automobile, bringing the number to seventeen.

Cabin Bluff Lodge is beautifully located in the edge of the forest about a hundred yards from the river. There is a large barbecue pit between the lodge and the river and a bright fire was burning when we arrived.

The Lodge consisted of a very large living room with immense fireplaces at each end. Bed rooms and the dining room adjoin the living room, and there were also numerous cottages.

Our party was more than the capacity of the Lodge so several slept on cots in the living room.

I secured a room with John Bruner, president of the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

After supper, as is usual on hunting trips, there was set-back and poker. I. B. Covington announced himself to be the champion and best set-back player of Wadesboro but met ignominious defeat.

A check-up of those at the Cabin Bluff Lodge that night showed: Hugh Comer, Sylacauga, Ala.; Comer Jennings, Eufaula, Ala.; Henry Tichenor, Monroe, Ga.; I. F. Craven and J. C. Craven, Ramseur, N. C.; C. W. Causey, Norman Boren and Julian Price, Greensboro, N. C.; John Matheson and Robt. Johnson, Mooresville, N. C.; Dick Reeves and Rosser Smith, New York; W. B. Cole, Rockingham, N. C.; John Bruner, Westminster, S. C.; I. B. Covington, Wadesboro, N. C.; J. C. Self, Jr., Greenwood, S. C., and David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

At 4 o'clock Saturday morning we were called and after a hearty breakfast by lamp light were loaded into automobiles, three men and a guide to each car. My party included W. B. Cole, Comer Jennings and a guide named Lucien Procter. Accompanied by another car containing I. B. Covington, John Matheson, Julian Price and a guide we drove about ten miles through the pitch black darkness. Each of the guides had located a drove of turkeys the previous afternoon and the two droves were not far apart.

Having been told that the hunting preserve comprised 60,000 acres, or about one hundred square miles, I was surprised to hear, what I thought were, dogs barking when we reached our destination, but was told that the noise was made by big owls.

As it was yet a half hour before sunrise we stayed for twenty minutes in our cars but had to keep quiet because we were within one hundred yards of the edge of the swamp where the turkeys roost.

Finally the guide in the other car took his party further in the woods and we started through the darkness towards the swamp.

Our guide sent W. B. Cole off to the left and Comer Jennings to the right with instruction to turn, at about one hundred yards, and work towards the swamp. The guide accompanied me straight towards the swamp and



Left to Right, Bottom Row—W. B. Cole, Henry Tichenor, Comer Jennings, J. M. Bruner, J. C. Craven. Back Row—Howard Coffin, Wm. H. Entwistle, David Clark, Hugh Comer, Julian Price, John Matheson, Robt. Johnson, I. B. Covington. Deer on left killed by Henry Tichenor, on right by J. M. Bruner.

cautioned me to make no noise but at almost every step I broke twigs or stumbled over vines.

As we approached the swamp, day began to break and the woods seemed to become alive with birds and animals. A flock of crows flew overhead with their sharp cries and squirrels raced hurriedly up and down tree trunks. Across in the swamp a large animal, probably a wild hog but possibly a bear, plunged through the underbrush.

Presently we heard the noise of wild turkey high in the trees and finally we squatted in an awkward position while the guide softly called to them. As it became lighter we heard the turkeys feeding and talking on the ground and apparently working their way towards us.

Just as we thought they were ours, a gun boomed less than twenty feet away and, as what we had thought to be a tree came to life, the same gun boomed four more times. One turkey flew high above the trees and I took



Cloister Hotel, Sea Island Beach, Ga.

a crack at him but it was either too far or I was a poor marksman, for it kept on going.

The tree that had come to life proved to be Bill Cole, who had worked in closer to us than we thought, and he was soon dodging around among the bushes picking up turkeys. When we got there, he had four fine young gobblers laid on a pile.

Bill Cole said that if he had had his own gun he would have killed them all. He was so cramped, from imitating a tree, that he could hardly walk.

Comer Jennings came down from his position further up the swamp where he had not even seen a turkey and we left for our car because when a flock of turkeys are once flushed there is no need of waiting for them to come back.

When the party who was with the other guide came back we found that Johnny Matheson had shot three turkeys and later in the day he accidentally flushed another turkey and killed him.

W. B. Cole, president of the Hannah-Pickett Mills, is also president of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, of which Johnny Matheson is manager. Eight of the ten turkeys we got that day were killed by officials of the Mooresville Cotton Mills.

About 9 o'clock we reached a point which had been selected for the start of the deer hunt and all of the hunting party were gathered there as well as the guides, quite a number of negroes and two packs of dogs.

The hunters were divided into two groups each with a pack of dogs. In my car was Comer Jennings, Julian Price, W. B. Cole and a guide and after driving about two miles, we were stationed about three hundred yards apart. I sat upon a stump for about two hours and heard dogs barking, but saw no deer. Once the dogs and the riders came by my position.

The other party were more fortunate and both John M. Bruner and Henry Tichenor secured bucks, each of them with eight points. John Bruner killed his at a distance of more than 75 yards.

Shortly after we returned to Cabin Bluff Lodge, all the other members of the Southeastern Cottons party, including the ladies, arrived on Mr. Coffin's yacht, "The Sapelo," and we enjoyed a lunch of barbecued turkey, deer and pork. There were also very fine oysters which were taken from the river in front of the lodge and roasted on sheet iron placed over the barbecue pit.

About 3 o'clock the entire party, including the hunters, left on the yacht for a two-hour trip back to the Cloister Hotel at Sea Island Beach. We enjoyed a beautiful sunset during the last part of the trip.

After dinner, that evening, the business meeting of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., was held. I, of course, did not attend the meeting, but was fortunate enough to be invited to play bridge with Mrs. J. C. Self, Mrs. Elroy Curtis and Miss Elizabeth Cole.

About 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning the entire party again boarded the yacht Sapelo, but this time we went north instead of south and about 12:30 reached Sapelo Island upon which Howard Coffin has his home.

It is about three miles from the dock, which is upon the inland waterway, to the residence which is located a short distance from the ocean.

There are about 25,000 acres in Sapelo Island, all of which is owned by Mr. Coffin. Very little of it is in cultivation but there are 3,000 head of cattle and water is secured from fifty or more artesian wells.

Sapelo Island was originally owned by the Indians and together with several other adjoining islands was withheld by them when they sold to Oglethorpe the land which is now the State of Georgia. The Indians later sold the islands.

About 1800, a man named Spaulding built a residence



Shooting Skeets at Sea Island Beach

upon the south end of Sapelo Island. He used oyster shells and secured his lime by grinding shells.

When Howard Coffin purchased Sapelo Island only the walls of the Spaulding house were standing but using them and making some additions he constructed a beautiful home.

There is a swimming pool in front of the house and also one within a glass enclosed solarium at the rear of the living room. Through a secret door you pass to the basement and are surprised to find there a gymnasium and a bowling alley.

The house is filled with beautiful paintings and rare curios. Especially interesting are many maps of the southeastern portion of this country as made by Spaniards and others during early days. As no surveys had been made, the maps were drawn according to the ideas of those who had made trips into the wilderness.

The Howard Coffin home on Sapelo Island is beautiful and interesting but the thing which impressed me most was the wonderful setting.

A grove, of probably one hundred acres, completely surrounds the house and from every tree moss hangs

(Continued on Page 18)

Rayon Interests Argue Against Processing Tax

(Continued from Page 8)

"A general tax on all rayon will not accomplish the purpose of the law—to prevent excessive shifting from cotton. It would merely have the effect of a general increase in the price of all rayon and would constitute no special barrier to prevent excessive shifting in the particular field in which the advocates of the tax claim shifting has taken place. To effectively prevent shifting, any tax must be eliminated to the special field.

"The proponents of the tax concede that if one fiber is used in combination with another fiber for a function for which the first fiber cannot be substituted, then in that respect there is no competition. They also concede 'that there are undoubtedly some uses of each of these competing fibers in which there is no competition with cotton.' (C. I. T. Brief, p. 3.) From our direct and intimate knowledge of the trade we emphatically state that the vast bulk of rayon does not compete with cotton because of physical differences in the respective fibers.

STYLE TREND IMPORTANT

"The proponents of the tax concede that the style factor is the most important one, particularly in women's apparel, and that where style is the important factor the processing tax will have less tendency to cause a shift than otherwise. (C. I. T. Brief, p. 4.) The style factor accounts for the greater part of the rayon consumption in woven goods.

"Much rayon is woven in connection with cotton. Rayon decoration in cotton products promotes the sale of cotton. The addition of rayon to cotton fabrics of various types has by its eye appeal and general attractiveness increased the consumption of cotton in such cloths. If a tax is imposed on all rayon, its effect would be to increase the cost of goods of this class and directly reduce the sale of cotton.

"The fundamental principle of not taxing non-competitive uses, or uses where no shift has taken place, applies with special force to woven rayon. The vast bulk of rayon consumption is in the manufacture of woven goods. Our brief filed after the July 31st hearing analyzes the consumption of rayon in the various weaving fields. These figures are substantially unchanged to date. No shift from cotton to rayon has taken place in woven goods.

"The mercerized yarn manufacturers have shown a decrease in their production from 82,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 46,000,000 pounds in 1932. Comparing this with the total consumption of rayon, which in 1929 was 120,000,000 pounds, and in 1932, 130,000,000 pounds, shows that rayon did not gain the 36,000,000 pounds which mercerized yarn lost. The gain was made rather by silk due to the tremendous fall in raw silk prices and the style of short skirts. Any fall in consumption of mercerized yarn in 1933 is, we believe, merely a continuation of the prior trend and not due to the processing tax.

RAYON AND SILK

"The volume of sales of rayon fabrics depends primarily on the existence of a substantial differential between the price of raw silk and the price of rayon yarns. Unless a sufficient differential in price exists between the two fibers, fabrics of silk are preferred to those of rayon. If that differential should be reduced by a compensating tax on rayon, the bulk of rayon consumption, which in no

way competes with cotton, will be reduced to the benefit of the Japanese silk grower and to the detriment of American industry.

"No protection from the constant threat of low raw silk prices exists. We desire to bring this condition to the attention of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, so that he may know that the woven rayon industry has its own very real and vital problem and is consequently in a position where with the utmost sincerity of purpose it must vigorously oppose any tax on the weaving of rayon. Such a tax, in our opinion, is fraught with serious consequences. The present differential between rayon and silk is approaching the danger point. If the differential is further reduced by a tax on rayon, serious injury will be done to the rayon weaving industry, to the advantage not of cotton but of an imported commodity—silk.

WOULD HIT CONSUMERS

"Rayon products are sold almost exclusively to wage earners and women of rural and farming communities. They use rayon because they cannot afford silk. A tax on rayon would in no way increase the consumption of cotton. It would merely impose on the general public, especially women in the lower income groups, an additional burden of added cost at a most inopportune time.

"We have been called upon by the Administration to bend every effort to minimize the mounting costs of merchandise to the consumer, in order that a maximum of labor may be employed and a maximum of consumption maintained. A general tax on rayon is contrary to these purposes.

"A tax on rayon may be imposed only for the purpose of preventing excessive shifting of consumption from cotton to rayon by reason of the cotton processing tax. A tax on rayon may not be used to impair the equilibrium or relationship between cotton and rayon prior to the enactment of the cotton processing tax.

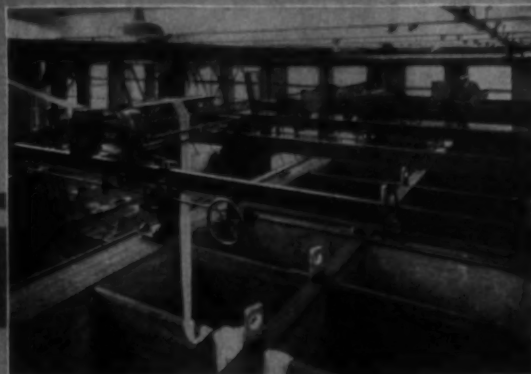
"The Cotton Institute, at page 16 of their brief, in discussing linen, concede the correctness of this principle when they argue that the gain which cotton has made over linen since the war is a gain which cotton is entitled to hold. The principle applies equally to rayon.

LARGE USERS OF RAYON

"The members of our association use over 80 per cent of all rayon and synthetic yarn used for weaving purposes. Our association now represents eighty manufacturing establishments. Approximately one-half of our members' looms are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics woven from yarns of long staple cotton. We feel, therefore, that we are peculiarly in an advantageous position to judge accurately whether any shift has taken place from cotton to rayon in the weaving trade.

"We unequivocally state that there has been no shift from cotton to rayon in the weaving industry either because of the processing tax or for any other reason since August 1st, and that except for shifts which may be due to unpredictable future style changes no shift is probable.

"We have no desire to obstruct the spirit of the statute nor to avoid a legitimate compensatory tax on an equivalent unit basis at those points, if any, where excessive shifting from cotton to rayon has taken place. It is obviously unfair, and we submit illegal, to impose a tax on rayon with respect to all of its uses, when only a small part of its consumption is in the field where excessive shifting can possibly take place. No tax should be imposed on woven rayon."



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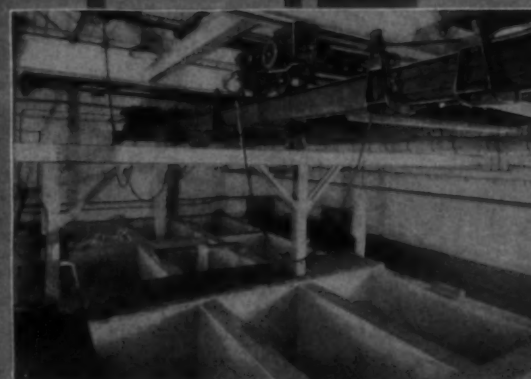
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Storm Warnings

Our readers know that we were not enthusiastic about the NRA when it started and we still believe that many of the steps taken were entirely unnecessary and that in the long run they will cause injury and embarrassment.

We are, however, operating now under the NRA, and as its collapse would bring a period of turmoil and distress every good citizen should be willing to see it given a fair trial.

Within the past two weeks a concerted attack, backed by what appears to be organized publicity, has been made upon the monetary plans of President Roosevelt and there is a growing belief that the attack has been organized and is being financed by the big financial interests of New York City who believe that if the plan is successful their control will be eliminated.

The country has been shocked during the past two years with disclosures relative to manipulations of New York institutions and individuals who had been regarded as being beyond reproach and confidence in the financial interests of that center has been greatly depreciated.

In the place of the destroyed confidence there has sprung up distrust, contempt and hatred and no longer do many bow the knee to New York bankers because they know that no matter how low they bow, no loans will be made.

If the impression grows that New York financial interests are making an organized fight against President Roosevelt and his policies, public sentiment will demand retaliation and extremely radical legislation, which will not only injure the New York financial interests but industries throughout the country, will be enacted by the coming Congress.

We hope that the New York interests which are, if the reports are true, conducting the pres-

ent campaign, will head the storm warning and take count of what may happen to them and others, if they persist.

For many months banks generally have been investing their money in Government bonds instead of loaning it in normal channels and many of them will show large profits this year.

They naturally do not wish anything to disturb the value of the securities they have purchased but when they attack the present monetary policy of President Roosevelt they are but breeding trouble for themselves.

The individual who is refused a loan for himself or his industry, because banks prefer Government bonds, can not be expected to tear his shirt in aiding banks to maintain the value of the bonds.

We look with fear upon the meeting of Congress in January and we realize that public sentiment can be easily aroused by any organized fight made against President Roosevelt by New York financial interests especially after the revolting disclosures of the past two days.

An Opportunity for Secretary Wallace

We are not in accord with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in many of his expressions and policies, but we do believe that he now has an opportunity to be of service to farmers and to remedy a long existing evil.

Less than two weeks ago December cotton futures were selling at 10.20 but since then, with no change in the prospective supply, they have sold at 9.60.

Two weeks or more ago most active members of the New York Cotton Exchange took note of the December contracts held by their customers and no doubt many of them exchanged such information with other individuals and firms.

They knew that every outsider who held a December contract would be forced to sell same because he would not dare to accept delivery.

Somebody had sold them cotton for December delivery but the contract which is in effect, is so worded that entirely an undesirable mixture can be delivered much of it at differences which can not be justified.

Knowing that those who had purchased December contracts could not accept the cotton and would be forced to sell on or before notice days, those on the inside were able to profit handsomely by the inevitable decline.

There is now no reason why Secretary Wallace can not force the establishment of an honest cotton contract so that if a mill buys 100 bales for December delivery, they can receive the cotton which they purchased.

PERSONAL NEWS

E. A. Hall has resigned as superintendent Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

J. W. Zachary, manager of the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., is seriously ill at his home in Cooleemee.

J. R. Walton has been transferred from overseer carding, Cannon Mills No. 1, Kannapolis, N. C., to superintendent Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

A. A. Hurley has resigned as overseer weaving, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga., and gone to his former home in China Grove, N. C.

K. H. Moses has been transferred from Cannon Mills No. 4, Kannapolis, N. C., to overseer weaving, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

A. Stanley Lewellyn, manager of the Wartee plant of Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C., who has been chairman of the South Carolina Civil Works Commission, has resigned the latter position.

Henry T. Mills, well known mill stock broker of Greenville, S. C., is making satisfactory progress following an operation at a Greenville hospital.

James W. Cox, Jr., has resigned as president of the Sibley and Enterprise Manufacturing Companies, Augusta, Ga., a position which he has held for the past three years, his resignation to become effective not later than February 14, 1934.

Lanier Branson, president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C., and the Warrenville Manufacturing Company, Warrenville, S. C., is also expected to become president of the Sibley and Enterprise Mills, in Augusta, Ga., when the annual meetings of the latter companies are held on February 14th.

Dr. George W. Taylor, of the Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed deputy administrator in charge of the hosiery code and also a member of the Hosiery Code Authority representing the NRA. He is well known throughout the hosiery industry as a statistician and was active in the preparation of the hosiery code.

J. C. Robertson, of the R. & H. Chemical Department of the Du Pont Company, gave a talk to the students of the Clemson College Textile Division on Peroxide Bleaching.

A practical demonstration of this type of bleaching was given using the Rodney-Hunt kier, which the Du Pont Company recently equipped with a triple flow circulating system.

The practical demonstration following the talk was very effective in bringing the subject more forcefully to the attention of the students.

Elroy Curtis Elected President of Southeastern Cottons

Elroy Curtis, prominent cotton goods merchant of New York, was elected president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., at a meeting of the directors held at Sea Island, Ga., last Saturday night. Mr. Curtis has been connected with Southeastern Cottons, Inc., for about six months. Howard Coffin was re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors.

OBITUARY

HUGH E. MORRIS

Hugh E. Morris, well known textile machinery man, died at his home in Charlotte at the age of 53 years. He was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., but came South in 1919 and since that time had been active in machinery work. He was regarded as an expert on opening, mixing and picking processes and for some time was connected with the Brown-St. Onge Company. Funeral services were held in Charlotte and were attended by many well known mill men.

CHAS. F. CREDO

John Campbell & Co. announce with profound regret the passing away of their Philadelphia manager, Charles F. Credo, who died suddenly on November 20th, at the age of 44 years.

Mr. Credo had a host of friends and was well known throughout the State of Pennsylvania. He was connected with the Campbell organization for 21 years. He is survived by his wife and two children.

J. M. BEAUCHAMP

Gastonia, N. C.—J. M. Beauchamp, who for the past 34 years has been in charge of the packing department of Modena Mills, died of heart failure after a few hours' illness. He was 78 years old and was one of the oldest mill men, in point of service, in Gastonia. He was held in high esteem by the mill officials and his fellow workers. The three plants of Modena Mills were closed for a short time on Monday in tribute to Mr. Beauchamp.

Loring Group Shows Profit

A net operating profit of \$1,445,207.28, equal to \$2.51 a share on 557,079 shares of common stock, after deducting depreciation reserves, interest on collateral trust notes and taxes is reported by United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., operating mills in New England and at Aiken, Langley and Bath, S. C., for the year ended July 31, 1933. Depreciation reserves are listed at \$453,650.01 and collateral trust notes at \$243,240.81.

In his report to stockholders, Homer Loring, president, states: "Net current assets were \$7,292,818.53, an increase over the previous year of \$1,820,574.08. Net profits were increased unexpectedly by an active spring and a deeply summer demand for goods, stimulated by anticipated higher costs and prices.

"The plan of readjustment adopted by the stockholders on June 1, 1933, has greatly strengthened the company's credit. Approximately \$1,000,000 of secured debt was exchanged for an equal amount of Cohn-Hall-Marx Company preferred stock. Approximately \$941,000 of other debt was exchanged for United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., 5 per cent preferred stock (cumulative after August 1, 1936). Sinking funds contingent on net earnings were provided to gradually retire both preferred stock issues. These exchanges reduced fixed interest charges \$116,460 a year.

"Approximately \$3,813,000 of collateral 6 per cent notes have been exchanged for collateral trust 6 per cent bonds maturing in 1945. Commencing in 1934, a sinking fund of 10 per cent of the annual net profits up to \$500,000, and 25 per cent of the annual net profits in excess of \$500,000, will provide for purchase and retirement of bonds.

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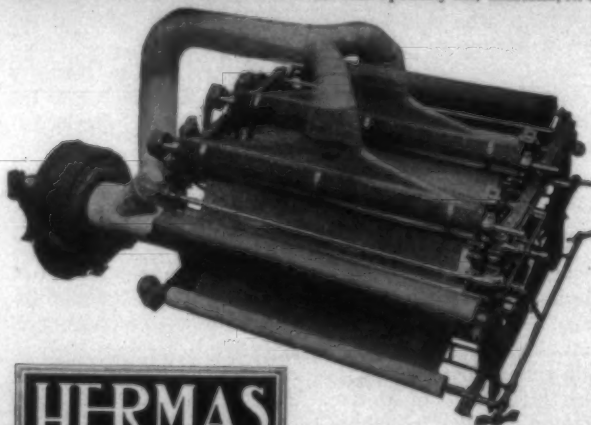
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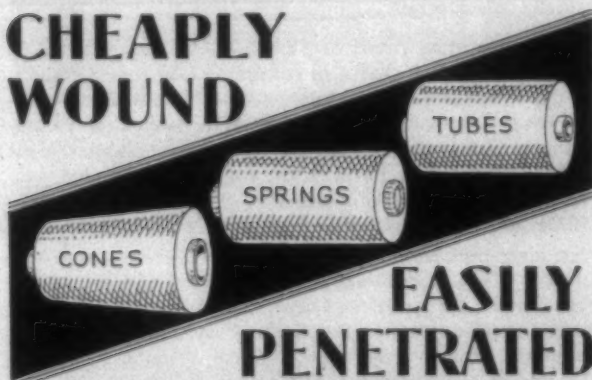
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

KINSTON, N. C.—A New York firm manufacturing knitted goods is expected to establish a plant here within a few weeks, it is learned. The plant would employ 200, it was stated.

MEBANE, N. C.—J. E. Baker, head of the Baker-Mebane Hosiery Mills, reports that 40 new additional machines have been ordered. Prospects are very good at this time for full-time operation until the first of the year, it was stated.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Work of enlarging the plant of the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills is expected to be completed about the first of the year. The building is being enlarged to add 30,000 square feet of floor space, and 22 additional full-fashioned machines are being installed. Capacity of the mill will be increased from 18,000 dozens monthly to 24,000 dozen. The cost of the addition and equipment is about \$350,000, officials of the company said.

GASTONIA, N. C.—A survey made in Gaston County, which possesses over a hundred textile manufacturing plants, shows that the mills are operating on a little better schedules this week. In East Gastonia and South Gastonia they appear to be operating better than for the past two or three weeks. Mount Holly and Belmont textile plants are operating fairly steady, the survey indicates.

COLUMBUS, GA.—A petition for a charter for the "Jordan Textile Mills, Inc.," has been filed by R. C. Jordan, J. A. Mitchell and C. L. Pierce. The petition asks the privilege of engaging in a general textile manufacturing business, including the manufacturing and selling of allied products. Mr. Jordan, who is president of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, stated that the new corporation would act as a subsidiary in the marketing of the hosiery mills products.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Under order of the U. S. District Court here, all property of Alabama Mills Company, in bankruptcy, will be offered for sale on December 2nd by Paul A. Redmond, as trustee in bankruptcy. The company's ten mills are located at Winfield, Wetumpka, Aliceville, Dadeville, Clanton, Greenville, Jasper, Fayette, Russellville and Haleyville. Prospective purchasers may submit bids for all or a part of the property to Redmond at Liberty National Life Building, Birmingham. All bids are subject to confirmation or rejection by the Federal Court here.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—Mace & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., are expected soon to begin the manufacture of woven rayon fabrics in one of the Deep River Mill buildings, the company having purchased the plant at auction several months ago. Machinery is being moved into the buildings at this time and installed for operation.

Rumor has it that the other plant of the old Deep River Mill will be occupied by a hosiery mill and that it is planned to make this change within the next month or so.

Plans have been made by the Randleman city administration for a waterworks system, and work on this project is expected to begin soon.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GRAHAM, N. C.—In the case of the Sidney Hosiery Mills, Inc., Referee Clifford C. Frazier, at Greensboro, has completed distribution of converted assets realized from sale of the plant and business of the Sidney Hosiery Mills, Inc. A payment of 90.83 per cent was made to creditors.

YORK, S. C.—A number of improvements are being made at the York unit of the Cannon Mills Company, known as Unit No. 3. Preparatory to the installation of new and improved machinery in the warp room, that department is being enlarged. The mill building proper is to be treated to a new asphaltum roof, this work requiring a new and complete resheeting of the mill's roof with heavy dressed and tongue grooved lumber. New steel window frames are to be put in the mill throughout, and warehouses and other buildings are to be put in thorough repair.

Industrial To Enlarge Plant

Plans for a two million dollar expansion in the plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, were made known by the introduction into the city council of that city of legislation approving the construction of a waste disposal sewer to be used exclusively by the plant.

The measure provides that the three-mile sewer, to cost about \$350,000, be built by the city with \$250,000 to be supplied by the Federal Government's Civil Works Administration for the work relief involved. The C. W. A. would also supply \$10,000 for materials, the Industrial Rayon Corporation would supply \$25,000, and the city about \$65,000.

This proposed expansion, which has been approved by the directors, according to Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the firm, is contingent upon the construction of this sewer to the city's disposal plan on Lake Erie. From 800 to 1,000 men would be added to the payroll of the plant, he said. At the same time, Mr. Rivitz said that the company is considering still further expansion, which would involve an expenditure of six million dollars to seven million dollars and would ultimately add about 1,500 more people to the payroll.

The new addition is expected to bring the company's productive capacity to near 20 million pounds of yarn annually.

Northern N. C. and Virginia Meeting

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association, as announced last week, will meet at Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, December 9th. The meeting will be held at the King Cotton Hotel and will start promptly at 10 o'clock.

A very interesting program has been arranged and a large attendance is expected. Special features will include an address by Luther H. Hodges, of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., on "Men and Management Under the NRA," and an address by Sidney Paine, of Greensboro, on "Equipment and Methods Under the NRA." There will be a discussion period after talk.

Officers of the group will be elected for the coming year and the luncheon at noon will be enlivened by several entertainment features.



PROPER weave
shed lighting does more
than pay its way



Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor lamps provide ideal illumination for the constant inspection, and quick, accurate action needed to keep looms running smoothly. They deliver the proper quantity and quality of light at the working level where it is really needed. Their light is free from glare, and virtually shadowless.

Weavers find that Cooper Hewitts make it easier to keep a constant check on heddles and drop-eyes, help them spot thin places, prevent mis-draws and correct over-shot and under-shot picks, thus reducing the number of cuts rejected as seconds.

Cooper Hewitt lighting makes it possible for loom-fixers to work without flashlights or droplights. They find both hands free to do a quicker, better job—even on adjustments usually difficult to see such as setting filling forks, adjusting warp stop-motion or correcting jumping shuttles.

There is scarcely a Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor lamp now in use that did not have to prove its value in dollars and cents. And where they have been tried, the number of these lamps has grown from an experimental handful to several hundred in a single mill. A test in your own weave shed can do more than anything else to prove how profitable Cooper Hewitt lighting can be for you. General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 855 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

800A Cope, 1933, General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.

Cotton Processing Tax Puts Great Burden On Mills

(Continued from Page 5)

the figures which show, for instance, that in May, 1933, prior to the processing tax, we imported 272,000 pounds of waste. In September of this year the import of waste had jumped up to 6,624,000 pounds. This waste was imported duty free. It was sold in America in competition with the waste products of our own cotton mills, and has practically ruined our own market for waste. One large waste dealer reports that the difference in the price of foreign and American card strippings is about 15 per cent, in spite of transportation and other handicaps.

To make the lot of the cotton mills even more difficult, we are now advised that mills must also pay a floor stock tax on corn starch on our floors as of November 6th.

Notice of Receivers' Sale of Cotton Mill

"Midway" Mill on Dec. 7, 1933

NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, the undersigned Receivers of Leak, Wall & McRae, Inc., will expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Office Door of the Cotton Mill Plant of Leak, Wall & McRae, Inc., about one mile Southwest from the Town of Rockingham, the following property:

The entire real estate and personal property of Leak, Wall & McRae, Inc., consisting principally of the following:

Cotton Mill Plant of 10,000 spindles, 300 looms, with all machinery and fixtures; brick buildings, brick store building, 93 tenant dwellings, water power plant, concrete dam—250 horse power developed; about 225 acres of land, cotton and stock in process and any and all bids receivable; furniture and fixtures. Absolute title will be given upon confirmation of sale by the Court.

This, November 6th, 1933.

J. P. LEAK and H. D. STEADMAN, Receivers.
Rockingham, N. C.

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Designed Right, Built Right

Unconditionally guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship. Thousands used by many prominent mills.

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"You Can Count on WAK Counters"

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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CHAS. L. ASHLEY

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P. O. Box 720
Atlanta, Ga.

This in spite of the fact that we are consumers, not processors of corn starch. This in spite of the fact that corn starch manufacturers will have already paid the tax on the starch. This in spite of the fact that starch is not used as a product, but rather like lubricating oil, as a utility in the process of cloth manufacturing. In most instances, it is washed out before finishing, and is used only to make yarn more spinnable.

The cotton manufacturers are keenly interested in the President's program for putting men back to work, but they cannot see how it can be done in the face of the stifling of industry through the short-sighted policies of a governmental department.

The cotton manufacturers are deeply interested in the welfare of the farmers. They would like to see cotton bring a higher price, and be consumed in larger quantities, but it is difficult to see how either event can come to pass in the face of the stifling effect of the processing tax. If the Department of Agriculture is seriously interested in the welfare of the cotton farmer, why can't they see from their own statistics, from the current market, from the trend of the times, that the processing tax has done more harm than good to the farmer, as well as the manufacturer; and why can't they understand that they cannot possibly protect the farmer except by protecting the farmer's product and his customer from unfair competition?

If we have reached the stage when a department of government becomes so engrossed in the testing of its own theories that it ignores the obvious facts that are directly facing it, then my friends the time has arrived for you and I to make our opinions known in no uncertain terms.

Meeting of Southeastern Cottons

(Continued from Page 11)

heavy and low. As you sit upon the front porch and view the moss covered grove with glimpse of the ocean through a narrow road, there is a restful and peaceful feeling and you feel as if you would like to sit there forever and let the rest of the world go by.

While we were seated upon the porch, Sapelo Island negroes arrived and sang negro spirituals.

About 2 o'clock we boarded the yacht Sapelo for the return trip to the Cloister Hotel at Sea Island Beach and on the yacht were served a buffet luncheon.

Quite a number of the party had sent their cars and baggage to a dock near Darien, Ga., and left for home upon reaching that point.

The remainder of us went back to the Cloister Hotel. After dinner those who were going north, including Don Comer and others going to New York, took a bus to Thalman Junction, where we met the 9:17 p. m. Seaboard Air Line train.

Getting off at Hamlet the next morning I changed cars for Monroe, and there I had my car meet me for the short trip to Charlotte.

The trip was a wonderful and pleasant experience and gave me an opportunity to renew my acquaintances with many of the South's leading cotton manufacturers.

Howard Coffin is a host par excellence. Without ostentation he looks after the pleasure of every guest and all of the time seemed to be enjoying the affair as much as anybody.

He certainly has the right idea and as he develops acquaintance and friendship among those who are connected with Southeastern Cottons, Inc., he also establishes confidence as a basis upon which business will be done.

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Sees NRA as Success

"The week in gray goods has been marked by a considerable trade in print cloth and carded broadcloth and leaves this division with a very satisfactory unfilled order position," report Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

"Although many mills were reluctant to meet present low quotations except in a moderate way for nearby deliveries, narrow sheetings were quiet with prices fairly firm.

"While the future attitude of

President Roosevelt's Administration toward the value of the United States dollar abroad is still somewhat clouded, the latest news from Washington seems to indicate that the authorities are preparing for a definite statement designed to ease the present tension. There is no doubt that our business and financial leaders are now thoroughly aroused, and it seems to us that the President should promptly recognize that any further pressure on our dollar abroad will so threaten the credit of our Gov-

ernment as to endanger his whole program, which is so essentially dependent on enormous borrowing. Recourse to greenbacks or printing press money is unthinkable, and we are not yet prepared to believe that the President can be persuaded to ruin the country. It is apparent, however, that he is trying to crowd his recovery program too rapidly for the purpose of making a handsome showing by the time Congress meets in January. We hope he will recognize that this is unnecessary and that the country is willing to suffer such hardship as is incident to a slower and saner progress that the great majority now believe is definitely and cumulatively under way.

"In the meantime all the figures continue to show the NRA a substantial success. It would no doubt gain more rapid results but for the Administration's sore spots.

(1) The Treasury without a head and a staff definitely weakened by important resignations.

(2) Apparently total neglect of the necessity for putting the railroads in a position to make money.

(3) Absence of any effort to create a market for building mortgages.

When and if the Administration gets around to do something about these matters, the depression for the first time will be definitely whipped.

Business activity continues to go forward on a satisfactory scale, and we anticipate further advances both in cotton and cloth.

Mill Buys County Bonds

Raleigh, N. C.—The local government commission has announced the sale of \$180,000 worth of Rutherford County school bonds to the Cliffside Mills, Inc. The bonds were sold to enable the county to purchase a high school building at Cliffside, N. C., from the mill which bought the bonds. The mills built the school and loaned it to the county, but now that the State supports the school the county has purchased it.

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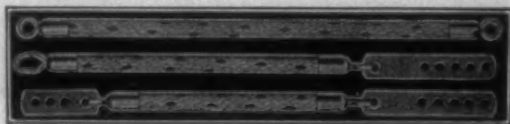
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Mass.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Except for a one-day spurt in buying in coarse yarn gray goods, the cotton goods markets continued quiet during the week. On Wednesday, sales of print cloths and carded broadcloths were estimated at 12,000,000 yards, but the demand did not hold up on succeeding days. Sales were mainly for November and December delivery and went a long way in cleaning up goods available for delivery this year.

Other divisions of the market were generally quiet. Some mills are curtailing rather than operate on actual orders. The quiet situation is generally believed to be due to the uncertainty over the monetary situation. Most factors in the trade are expecting higher prices on yarns and goods.

Fine yarn cotton goods were unchanged and continued slow. Such trading as was mentioned did not involve any important quantities. Some buyers were checking prices, largely as a matter of keeping posted, but there were few instances where quantity business was being considered. Fancy goods sales were appreciable, and it was said the week's volume on fancies showed considerable improvement over that of the previous week. Prices of a few goods in fancy constructions were slightly higher where buyers found mills unable to make shipments as promptly as desired. One or two instances developed where some mills were seeking business on standard goods at further concessions than had recently been granted. This was true of only a few constructions, but the influence of these offerings was far from healthy.

Business has been slow on towels, bedspreads, blankets and flannels, although mills are still delivering many goods on past orders. Production is being curtailed irregularly, the print cloth and broadcloth looms being well employed, with fine goods mills not operating much above an average of 40 hours weekly, single shift capacity. Buyers hesitate about entering further orders until the monetary outlook is clearer.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	45¢
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½¢
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	65¢
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	75¢
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼¢
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼¢
Brown sheetings, standard	9½¢
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	15½¢
Dress ginghams	15½¢
Standard prints	7¾¢
Staple ginghams	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

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40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Developments in the yarn market were more encouraging last week, even though the volume of sales was not large. Inquiry was considerably better and sales showed an increase. It is apparent that an increasing number of consumers are considering their needs for 30 days and longer and there are other indications that buying will soon be more active. Both spinners and sales agents are encouraged over recent developments in the industry that are expected to put the sale of yarns on a better basis. Prices were generally unchanged during the week, although some weak spots developed. Present prices are regarded as attractive to buyers and it is admitted in the market that prices will likely advance. It is believed here that as soon as the market is more confident of the general business situation that the yarn trade will show material improvement.

Dealers here report that yarn stocks are at a low point and that the spinners will be quick to feel the effects of renewed buying. Spinners are watching production closely and the processing tax is proving a factor in preventing an accumulation of stocks.

Reports in the market were to the effect of various mills having enough business on their books to keep running full for at least several months are practically at a standstill. They failed to obtain specifications on blanket contracts from customers. With plenty of orders they, nevertheless, have been slowing up on running contracts.

There was reported this week more interest in single combed peelers, yet prices continue very irregular. Sales at the lower figures have been effected in a few instances for delivery through December.

Some good size contracts were placed on mercerized yarn, the week's commitments probably exceeding those for any recent two weeks' period. A mercerizer was inclined to view the freer buying, as indicated in the volume of business of his concern, as the first actual sign of a new confidence among consuming interests.

Southern Single Warps	60s	59
10s	27	
12s	27 1/4	
14s	28	
16s	28 1/4	
20s	31	
26s	34	
30s	36	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	8s	28
10s	28 1/4	
12s	29	
14s	30	
16s	32	
20s	34	
24s	35	
26s	37 1/4	
30s	40	
30s ex.	45	
Southern Single Skeins	8s	27
10s	27 1/4	
12s	28	
14s	28 1/4	
16s	29	
20s	31	
24s	34	
26s	35	
30s	37 1/4	
40s	47	
40s ex.	49	
60s	53	
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	8s	28
10s	29	
12s	30	
16s	31	
20s	32	
Carpet Yarns	8s	28
10s	29	
12s	30	
16s	31	
20s	32	
Carpet Yarns	8s, 3	25
Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	and 4-ply	27 1/4
Colored strips, 8s, 3	and 4-ply	27 1/4
White carpets, 8s, 3	and 4-ply	27
Part Waste Insulating Yarns	8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23	
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24	
12s, 2-ply	25 1/4	
16s, 2-ply	28 1/4	
20s, 2-ply	30	
30s, 2-ply	36 1/4	
36s, 2-ply	42 1/4	
Southern Frie Cones	8s	26 1/4
10s	27	
12s	27 1/4	
14s	28	
16s	28 1/4	
18s	29	
20s	30	
22s	30 1/4	
24s	31 1/4	
26s	33	
28s	34	
30s	36	

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SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Belger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 848, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep.: Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1251, Charlotte, N. C.; R. H. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr., Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Felham Mills, Felham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga. Fla. Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 361 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jaling, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stiggen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Zeboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener,

187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 315 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 555, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 652 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 24 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchior, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchior, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygroilt, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1206 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1823, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C. R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nojlin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Webb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville,

Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 303 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186), Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent: Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.; Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Slipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C. Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stew-

art Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chas. H. Stone, Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Chemicals for Textile and Industrial Purposes.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 155, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room at 520 Angler Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen: N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

N. C. Textile Contracts Awarded by State

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina State Department of Purchase and Contract has awarded the following textile contracts: Sheetting, Belk Brothers of Charlotte, and John W. Fillman Co., of Philadelphia; black sateen, Federated Textiles, Inc., New York.

New Fabrics Displayed At Washington Museum

America's newest cotton fabrics for fashion wear are illustrated by a new collection assembled by the Cotton-Textile Institute for the institute's permanent display in the United States National Museum (Smithsonian Institute), Washington, D. C. The collection is now on view in the textile hall of the museum assembled in three large display cases.

The cottons are arranged in harmonious color groups to show each individual fabric to best advantage. Museum officials report that the collection is attracting great interest and

much favorable comment from visitors. American cottons have been on exhibit at the museum with the cooperation of the Cotton-Textile Institute for several years past. In that time millions of visitors have viewed the cotton exhibit.

National Cotton Week Promotion Underway

Plans for the 1934 promotion of National Cotton Week, the week of May 14-19, are now being developed by the Cotton-Textile Institute. The new uses section is working with advance designs for the official poster which, as heretofore, will be furnished by the institute to retail merchants, wholesale houses and others participating in the observance.

While the event is still several months in the future, the institute recommends that advance consideration be given by stores to plans for the week. Reports to the institute indicate that best results were obtained from this year's observance by establishments which set aside on their merchandising calendar the third week of May for comprehensive promotions of cottons.

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\$70.75

Rate includes round trip rail ticket from Charlotte, N. C., to New York and return. First class accommodations S. S. Columbus New York to Bermuda and return, and meals while on the steamer. The Columbus is your hotel in Bermuda. Cruise permits two daylight days and one night in Bermuda.

No Passport Necessary.

Rate does not include cost of Pullman or meals on train, nor expenses in New York. Government taxes additional.

Railroad tickets valid November 28th and 29th to New York, bearing final return limit December 7th, 1933.

Columbus sails from New York 11:59 P. M. November 29th, and returns to New York December 4th, 1933, A. M.

For additional information, reservations and literature, address:

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Railway System



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

SPRAY, N. C.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER, THURMOND (DUSTY) MILLER, OF WILMINGTON, OHIO, DELIGHTS A FULL HOUSE AT A MEETING OF THE CAROLINA CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL.

There are speakers and speakers—good, bad and indifferent—some are listened to because common courtesy demands it, and little that is said entertains or is even remembered by the audience twenty-four hours later.

But "Dusty" Miller—ye gods! He is a living, breathing dynamo, that electrifies and thrills every soul under the sound of his voice. He charges the whole atmosphere with enthusiasm and kindles the fires of hope and ambition in every breast. Just to hear him makes one ten years younger and stronger—so watch us; for we heard this man at Central Y., Spray, N. C., Tuesday night, Nov. 21st.

Hundreds of good clean jokes are at the tip of his tongue and he has the happy faculty of making everyone of them teach a lesson or nail a fact. He's marvelous. We've never heard anyone we enjoyed so much, and we sincerely thank Mr. J. O. Thomas, secretary of the Carolina Co-operative Council, for an invitation to this particular meeting.

"Dusty" Miller can truly "raise the dust"—but it's "gold dust" and "star dust"—every particle a gleaming jewel of thought.

The Carolina Co-operative Council is a band of the "Key Men" of the various Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills of the Marshall Field Company of Spray, Leaksville and Draper, N. C., and Fieldale, Va., which is twenty-five miles from Spray. Every mill has a Y. M. C. A., but this meeting was at Central Y at Spray, with Council members from all the mills attending. E. D. Hoehl, superintendent of Lilly Silk Mill of Spray, is the genial live-wire president and J. O. Thomas, personnel director, is secretary. W. J. Squires, designer of Draper, is chairman of the program committee, and they make a "three-some" that can't be resisted.

THE PROGRAM

The Citizens Community Band, directed by Jesse Griggs of Lilly Mill, with Edwin Price, assistant director, has 28 pieces, and is in constant demand. They rendered delightful music while the Council assembled, with the Junior Council, guests of honor. The Junior Council members are of both sexes and they are a bunch of live wires.

Meeting was called to order by the president, E. D. Hoehl. Invocation by J. F. Mesamer, cashier at the "big" office, and a very popular gentleman.

J. O. Thomas, secretary, read the minutes, and W. J. Squires, designer, of Draper, reported plans for the big Christmas entertainment—one of the really big features of the year.

Leaksville String Band surprised and delighted the audience with lively selections, and everybody was feeling fine, and fully persuaded that it was "good to be here."

Then, at the psychological moment, Mr. Luther Hodges, high official of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, a man who radiates good cheer, came in with the speaker, Mr. Miller. He is a stout, bald-headed, middle-aged man, with twinkling eyes that proclaimed him a lover of fun—a quick and alert manner that suggested energy and enthusiasm, and a firm belief that "God's in His heaven and all's well with the world." That is the way we had him sized up and he more than fulfilled our expectations.

The big "Y" auditorium was well filled, and we want to say right here that we've never seen a handsomer or a more intellectual looking group of men anywhere, though we've attended many conventions, political and religious and otherwise.

HOPE, LOVE, FAITH, CHARITY, ENTHUSIASM

Mr. Miller touched on several virtues that makes life worth living. We must lose ourselves in service to find ourselves gloriously happy. "In honor preferring one another."

Let our hearts be fired with enthusiasm for our jobs, filled with love for our employers, and faith in their goodness.

Team work is a great thing—and has made the Carolina Co-operative Council a bulwark for strength in the American Wool and Cotton Mills Company—back of which is the great Marshall Field Company of Chicago.

Big Business is always on the watch for men qualified for advancement. Those who demonstrate ability and aptitude in team work are the ones chosen for promotions. A man may have knowledge, ability and experience, but if he is disagreeable—carries a chip on his shoulder—he can't inspire or maintain teamwork, and soon finds himself "on the shelf."

All these things are taught and every educational opportunity offered to those who are ambitious to make good in the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills of Spray, Leaksville and Draper, N. C., and Fieldale, Va.

Once a month the Council meets to discuss important issues and often has a gifted speaker to entertain them. This is one big reason that the men of these mills are never in a rut, but are forever growing in knowledge, power and efficiency. Then, too, they read. We'd like to emphasize this fact. They keep up with things and are never caught napping.

SOME OF MR. MILLER'S

"Every time I see 'At Rest' on a coffin, I get all wrought up. Who wants to rest forever? That's not my idea of heaven! No, sir! Don't put 'At Rest' on me—put it 'Promoted!' Why I'd rather sell frigidaires where they need 'em most (you know where that is!) than to be 'at rest.'"

"A lady went to Bermuda to spend a few weeks and wired her husband to send her a thousand dollars—that the landlord was wanting to collect. The husband wired her 'a thousand kisses,' and she wired back: 'Thanks for the kisses; I gave one to the landlord and now I don't need any money.'"

"An Irsihman was wheeling old brick and dumping them and singing happily all the while. Some one called him. 'Say, Mike, you seem to be mighty happy.' 'Sure Oim happy, ain't I tearin' doon the Prisbyterin Church an' gettin' pay fur it?'"

Mr. Miller and a friend got lost on a terrible road, and after many difficulties came to a shack. He stopped to inquire:

"Mister, where does this road go?"

"Nowhar—this is the end of it."

"Well, it's a terrible road. I don't see how you get the necessities of life here."

"We don't—an' what we do get ain't fitten to drink."

An Explanation Which Is Not Needed

Of course, no children under sixteen work in any Southern mill. The children shown in the above picture (which was used Nov. 9th in a write-up of Avondale Mills of Alabama City) are accompanying their parents to Camp Helen. *The Comers are not the kind to leave children out of anything, good.* So let us change the lines under the cut so that the most critical can find nothing to harp about.



Seventy-five People—Operatives and Children—Going to Camp Helen for Vacation.

GREER, S. C.

VICTOR IMPROVEMENT CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET.

One hundred and eighty-eight members of the club—all key men of Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.—the president of Victor-Monaghan Mills, Mr. Marchant, general manager, Mr. Cottingham, and other officials, met in Dave Stancell's banquet hall, six miles from Greenville, on the Hendersonville road, Saturday night; and oh boy! what a banquet!

"Aunt Becky" had the job of chaperoning all that crowd and would not have undertaken it, had they not been mill men—the finest folks in all creation. Beer? Not a smell.

But when M. R. Casey and another fellow got into a fuss, and Casey up and shot the fellow, who fell at Mr. Marchant's feet, Mr. Marchant jumped up and grabbed a chair and started to take part in the fray; then somebody laughed and we found that the cartridges were blank and the whole thing a joke.

Then a song was sung for the benefit of Superintendent Fred H. Still and others of Victor Mill.

But Mr. Still neatly turned the tables up getting up and sternly demanding that everyone who had a thing to do with writing or singing that song, should meet him in his office Monday morning, when he would write the last lines to that thing himself! Somebody exclaimed: "Gee, those boys are into it now!"

The program was exceptionally good, each speaker keeping well into the time limit, and driving home the points in their subjects forcibly.

But Mr. Marchant gave us a real address, introducing many important NRA facts that were listened to breathlessly.

Mr. Marchant is the only man on the code who has attended every one of the 25 meetings and has now gone to attend the 26th meeting in Washington, trying with all his might to get justice for cotton manufacturers and employees. And unless jute and rayon come under the processing tax same as cotton, all connected with cotton from the farmer to merchant, must suffer.

Victor Improvement Club is for that community, just what the Co-operative Council is at Spray, and in the eight years of the existence has done wonders under the leadership of Superintendent Fred H. Still, M. R. Casey and others named on the program, which was as follows:

PROGRAM

Invocation—Rev. Stone.

V. V. V.—Mr. C. R. Ballenger.

Banquet served at 6 o'clock.

Speakers: Resume on Cotton Carding, Mr. T. G. Stroud; Brief History of Cotton Spinning, Mr. F. N. Jackson; The Art of Weaving, Mr. C. V. Thomas; Lubricating Machinery, Mr. J. H. Lowe; Playing Safe, Observing "Safety First," Mr. B. A. Burnett; Membership in Social Organizations, Mr. M. R. Casey; Regular Sunday School Attendance, Mr. George Bailey; Every One a Member of a Church, Mr. P. F. Jackson; The Value of High Moral Standards, Mr. A. H. Cottingham, general manager, Victor-Monaghan Company.

Address of the Evening—The National Recovery Act, Mr. T. M. Marchant, President, Victor-Monaghan Company.

Dismissal—Rev. W. H. Lewis.

Officers of the club are: F. L. Still, president; W. B. Shannon, vice-president; E. C. Herrin, treasurer; M. E. Christopher, secretary; S. V. Wilson, executive secretary; Jack Wham, chairman finance; T. G. Stroud, chairman attendance; M. R. Casey, chairman publicity; B. A. Burnett, chairman transportation; A. C. Elmore, chairman refreshments; G. J. Pruitt, chairman entertainment.

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See Larger Demand For Cotton Suits

Greater leisure for American men and women resulting from the operations of industries under NRA codes,

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During recent seasons cotton dress goods have taken a commanding position in sportswear fashions. With a larger proportion of the population having more time available for outdoor recreations the future potential market for cottons is correspondingly widened. Consensus of opinion obtained from various sources by the Institute forecasts for the outdoor season of 1934, cotton's continued favor in sports clothes.

Cotton fabrics have been given greater appeal in texture and pattern. Non-shrink and anti-crease processing has been more widely applied to make certain full consumer satisfaction with cotton dresses even after repeated laundering. Seersucker, notably easy to launder and otherwise practical, is among the popular fabrics with a great diversity of new complexions added this season. The familiar crinkle finish is found combined with pique cords and in other novelty effects, and the range of patterns and tones has been much amplified.

New effects in cotton fabrics for men's suits, developed to keep pace with greatly increased trade and consumer interest in cool Summer wearables, foreshadow an unusually active season in men's wash suits next year. Trade inquiry by the Institute has disclosed that in units purchased, advance orders so far placed with one of the leading manufacturers are running one-third ahead of last season's, despite an increase in selling price. Both clothiers and department stores with men's clothing departments, are anticipating an exceptional demand for cotton suits as the preferred "leisure apparel."

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A Baptist Church is also under construction as a memorial to G. L. Comer, a brother of ex-Governor Comer, who recently died.



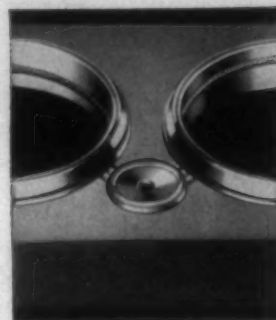
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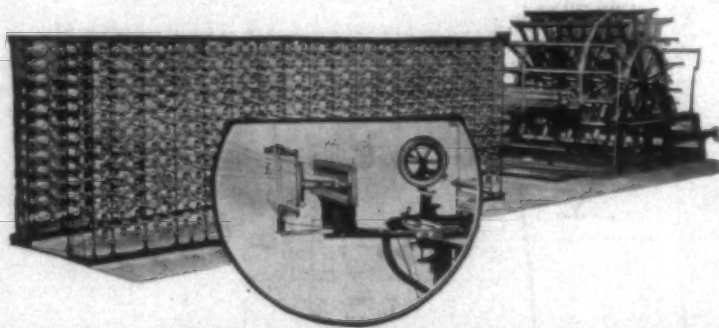
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